

apply to ventricular hypertrophy in a variety of congenital and acquired lesions. He presents both the characteristic changes in vector forces and voltage criteria for right, left and combined ventricular and atrial hypertrophy. There follows a large section on disorders of the sequence of excitation in which the author describes the characteristic patterns and vector analysis of the bundle branch blocks, pre-excitation, myocardial infarction, endocardial cushion defects and single ventricle. Special attention is given to the right ventricular conduction defects which are of particular importance in the pediatric population. Finally, there is a short chapter on disorders of repolarization, the presumed mechanisms and the clinical conditions in which these disorders are encountered.

The monograph is brief and simple. All statements are well documented and reinforced with references to the recent pertinent literature; a list of 120 references is appended. The book serves as an easily readable review of the highlights of electrocardiography as they apply to pediatrics for students and housestaff with some prior knowledge of the field.

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CLINICAL OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY—Volume 9, Number 1: Radiology in Obstetrics—Edited by Alvin M. Slegler, M.D., D.Sc.; and Diseases of the Breast, edited by George C. Escher, M.D. Hoeber Medical Division (Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.), New York, 1966. Published quarterly, \$18.00 per year, by subscription only; about 1,200 pages per year.

These two subjects are reviewed with great completeness by the several authors. The approach to the uses of radiology in obstetrics is up to date and for the most part enlightened. Appropriately the first monograph discusses the hazards of radiation to mother and fetus. The importance of this topic can hardly be over-emphasized and the treatment by the authors is both readable and pertinent. The sections on The Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Placental Localization and New Frontiers in Obstetric Radiology, are both thorough, thoughtful, and up-to-date discussions of the state of the various arts and will be of interest both to practitioners and workers in the field. The discussion on isotopes by Hibbard is surprisingly complete and up-to-date. Many of the latest advances in this fast-growing field are discussed. The reviews of the Soft Tissue Techniques for Placental Localization and Hysterosalpingography are satisfactory but these subjects are well reviewed elsewhere. The importance of antenatal radiographic study of the fetus is somewhat over-emphasized and some of the material is presented with considerably more conviction than the facts may warrant. In general the section on Radiology in Obstetrics is helpful, informative, and up-to-date.

The symposium on the breast is a brief but valuable collection of short monographs dealing with subjects of interest to any physician who sees women patients. The discussion on common benign lesions of the female breast is of value chiefly because it should help one to distinguish benign from malignant lesions of the breast. Perhaps the most informative and pertinent treatise is the one on mammography. The uses and limitations of this technique are nicely presented. Other topics in the symposium on the breast include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and the evaluation of newer techniques in the treatment of breast cancer. While each topic is well enough handled it would be of greatest interest to those who treat breast cancer. In summary, the symposium on the breast is well presented and readable and should be of interest to all who see female patients.

LEO D. LAGASSE, M.D.

SURGERY—Principles and Practice—Third Edition—Carl A. Moyer, M.D., Bixby Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis; Jonathan E. Rhoads, M.D., D.Sc. (Mel.), John Rhea Barton, Professor of Surgery, School of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; J. Garrott Allen, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Stanford University Medical School; Attending Surgeon, Stanford-Palo Alto Hospital; and Henry N. Harkins, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Surgery, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 1828 pages, \$18.00.

In the first edition of this surgical textbook, the authors stated that their intent was to try to satisfy the need for a basic text which combines physiologic, biochemical, pathologic and anatomic bases. Their aim was not to try to include all surgical conditions, but to present the more common problems and their treatment.

The authors have created a clear and practical textbook of value not only to the medical student, but to the intern, resident and practitioner. The usefulness of this book is enhanced by the frequent revisions. It is somewhat confusing, however, that the authors rotate the order of their names with each edition, but this is designed to maintain the concept of a single work of the four men. The authors have written about half the text and assigned the remainder to other specialists in specific fields.

This new edition has been brought up-to-date with minor revisions in some areas and major changes in others. New chapters have been added on Tumors of the Head and Neck and the Mathematical Analysis of Surgical Data. The chapter on Operative Surgical Care has been rewritten by James D. Hardy, M.D. An entire chapter is devoted to Portal Hypertension. A new section on Cold Injury has been added to the chapter on Burns. Other new sections include: Abnormal Bleeding in the Surgical Patient, Hereditary Factors in Cancer, Spinal and Epidural Anesthesia, and Hemophilia. Most other areas have also been brought up-to-date.

In general, this book is current, practical and a most valuable basic text.

ROBERT S. OZERAN, M.D.

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LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS—A Review of the Current Status of Discoid and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Their Variants—Edited by Edmund L. Dubois, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Southern California School of Medicine; Director of the "Collagen Disease" Clinic, The Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. McGraw-Hill Book Company (The Blakiston Division), New York, 1966. 479 pages, \$27.50.

This is a new and impressive work on lupus erythematosus. The editor, Edmund Dubois, has personally managed over 500 patients with lupus erythematosus at the Los Angeles County Hospital. The book is comprised of 16 chapters, seven written by 14 guest contributors and nine written by Dr. Dubois. It reviews with success the recent progress in our understanding of this disease.

The first chapter written by John Talbot aptly discusses the historical background of lupus erythematosus. Until recently all studies were descriptive. The discovery of the "LE" cell by Hargraves, the most important event in the history of lupus, gave impetus to studies of pathophysiology and the concept of autoimmunity. The pathology of lupus erythematosus is thoroughly discussed by Bruce Cruckshank. The diagnostic importance of fibrinoid deposition and presence of hematoxylin-stained bodies are particularly emphasized. Victor Pollak and Conrad Pirani next review their experience with the natural history and therapy of the renal lesion. These authors believe that lupus nephropathy, which is usually of grave